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We've been trying as hard as we can to keep getting the news out to you. But we've reached the point where our suppliers will not send more paper, stencils, film or chemicals. Our two cameras are in repair shops and they will stay there until we pay the bills. And we're afraid to make even minimal long distance phone calls for news stories because we can't pay the bill...  
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ANTI-NUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION

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# LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

863 May 13, 1977

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LETTER TO LNS SUBSCRIBERS, cont. from cover:

If all that didn't hurt badly enough, we haven't been able to pay ourselves salaries for six weeks in a row.

This issue is smaller than our usual 12 pages. We might have to eliminate graphics next time, for lack of supplies. So we are asking those of you who have let yourselves accumulate large debts to us--and those of you who just let a couple of months go by without paying--to dig in and pay us what you owe us.

PLEASE DON'T TAKE OUR WORK FOR GRANTED. WE CAN'T CONTINUE WITHOUT THE SUPPORT THAT YOU PROMISED WHEN YOU SUBSCRIBED TO LNS.

Thanks--

LNS

IF YOU GET A BADLY PRINTED GRAPHIC OR ARE MISSING A PAGE, LET US KNOW AND WE'LL SEND YOU ANOTHER SOON

## HOW TO KEEP THE UNION OFF: A COURSE FOR CORPORATIONS

NEW YORK (LNS)--Personnel managers, superintendents and corporate vice-presidents are back in school these days, the Wall Street Journal reports. That's not all--classes on "How to fight the Union." And the schools are for firms that specialize in teaching the tactics of the trade are furiously competing with each other to take it in.

For just \$885, corporate representatives can attend a two-day session in Atlanta on "How to Maintain Non-Union Status" led by expert Charles Hughes, Jr., for a mere \$6,000 plus travel expenses. Hughes and a labor law attorney will try to get the firm, armed to the teeth with defensive legal know.

"Any company that gets a union deserves it," says Hughes, who flew 360,000 miles last year in his fight against it, and has given anti-labor talks a week for the last three years. "Very frankly," he tells his executive audience, "there's no incentive to stay non-union."

Many executives have been encouraged by the "success" of some major companies--such as IBM, Eastman Kodak and Texas Instruments, all of which cooperate with unions--to move and more corporate firms are willing to spend time and money to find out how it's done.

The consultant's first piece of advice details how to make unions unnecessary--that is, to anticipate employees' complaints on features such as confusing pay practices, inadequate benefits, and inconsistent disciplinary procedures. By eliminating these practices before employees complain, consultants say, the attraction to unions can be undercut.

Should that "ounce of prevention" fail, the consultants advise companies on how to set up roadblocks against union organizing drives.

"No one is immune, no matter how high your pay or fringe benefits," consulting attorney Alfred De Maria stresses at the seminars. He emphasizes that workers should be persuaded, at all costs, not to sign union recognition cards. "These cards are vile and they're dangerous" and they are often signed after an organizer has bought a worker a few beers, he tells his students.

De Maria urges that supervisors maintain constant communication with workers and tell them the company side of the story. "The name of the game," he says, "is to prevent the election and kill the union off." --30--

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## BUSINESS EXECS "EXPERIENCE" NEW YORK CITY

New York (LNS)--Business executives may well be getting more from the general populace than anyone has expected. The Banker's Trust Co. has allotted \$200 expense accounts to 24 of its executives so that they may partake of 37 selected "experiences" around New York City. The "experiences" they must

## WISCONSIN LANDLORDS DISCUSS ANTI-TENANT STRATEGY

NEW YORK (LNS)--Faced with increased tenant union activity and the possibility of tenant's rights legislation, several hundred members of the Madison Apartment Owner's (MAOA) in Madison, Wisconsin, gathered in a closed meeting April 6 to trade advice on how to deal with tenant organizing efforts.

Confidential sources present at the meeting told the Madison Tenants Union (MTU) that MAOA views tenant groups as a serious threat to its interests. Increased tenant union activity has generated media coverage which MAOA feels may encourage passage of City and State tenants' rights reforms--for example, an ordinance giving tenant unions rights equivalent to labor unions.

Opening the seminar on landlord-tenant relations was Fred Mils, an attorney who has represented landlords in landlord-tenant disputes in Madison. Saying he felt he could talk frankly since there were no MTU members present, Mils spoke of what he sees as a real danger of losing traditional property rights. He expressed concern that the City of Madison would actively promote tenant organizing and he maintained that MAOA should fight even more actively against these efforts.

Following Mils, another landlord attorney, Harvey Wender, gave a summary of advice for landlords. He suggested that landlords assume the image of "helper" or friend rather than "rent collector" as landlord, and that they respond promptly to minor maintenance complaints in order to keep the tenants happy.

"In dealing with bargaining situations he advised choosing a 'meaningless' topic like union recognition and then boring it exhaustingly the tenant bargainers by running it into the ground," reported the Madison alternative paper *Free Press*.

Wendell also proposed that landlords list properties in names other than their own so that tenant organizers would have difficulty tracking them down. He suggested that this would also make it easier for a landlord to go ahead with evicting tenants in a building on rent strike.

Also recommended, *Free Press* reports, was "the good guy/bad guy routine in which one bargainer poses as conciliatory while another appears tough and unyielding--a technique which confuses tenant negotiators."

At the end of the meeting Wisconsin Governor Lucey made an appearance. Reminding the audience of apartment owners that his own roots were in the field of real estate, Lucey expressed his support for landlords and answered several of their questions on proposed tenants' rights laws. --30--

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sample include the Greenwich Village area, a Nathan's hot dog stand, Zabar's deli and a horse and buggy ride through Central Park.

Once they complete the ten-week program of trips and seminars, the executives will use their experiences to persuade business leaders in the U.S. and abroad of the advantages of New York. --30--

## WORKERS EXPOSED TO POISONOUS CHEMICALS DAILY

NEW YORK (INS)--In the name of protecting confidential "trade secrets," millions of workers are being exposed to poisonous substances on the job, according to a report released at a recent government hearing. The number of workers facing such exposure is estimated as large as 14-15 million, according to the director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), admitted. He also estimates that at least 86,000 trade secret chemicals are used in workplaces. But manufacturers refuse to identify the ingredients in many chemicals, claiming that trade secrets are at stake. About 10,000 of the trade name substances are known to be poisons which should be subject to the same regulations as poisons.

The House subcommittee has been conducting hearings and federal health agencies have been directed to develop standards for exposure to these substances on the job. At the current time, "It will take more than a century to develop needed standards for substances already identified as poisons," said one federal official.

On the last September 30, the Labor Department announced standards for only 17 substances under the new Occupational Safety and Health Act, although workers are exposed to thousands of toxic chemicals.

The number of new chemicals alone introduced into the workplace since World War II is in the thousands. Several hundred chemicals are developed each year for industrial use, and "a new chemical is introduced at the plant site every day," the Health Research Administration Committee reported in 1972. "Few of these chemicals have been tested for toxicity and effects on workers. Workers are human guinea pigs who eventually will provide the grim evidence."

After heavy pressure from workers and the public, a new controversial standard is finally being set -- to control exposure to benzene. The chemical is said to cause leukemia and other blood diseases. Benzene is produced mainly by the oil industry and used in the rubber, printing, detergent, pesticide and varnish industries. According to Labor Department estimates, about 153,000 workers are exposed to benzene in 1,200 workplaces.

The Labor Department is recommending that no worker be exposed to more than one part of benzene per million parts of air. But occupational health advocates say the proposed standard is not only inadequate, but unlikely to be strictly enforced.

--30 (see box opposite)

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## APPALACHIA RESIDENTS FIGHT STRIP MINING OF NATIONAL FOREST

NEW YORK (Mountain Eagle (NS))--Residents along Clinch River in Scott County, Virginia are fighting an attempt by local mine operators to strip mine 18,000 acres of land in the Jefferson National Forest. This is the first attempt to strip mine

## HOW TO IDENTIFY WORKPLACE CHEMICALS

The following information was compiled by Survival Kit, a bi-monthly publication of the Massachusetts Coalition for Occupational Safety and Health.

Recent arbitration decisions won by the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers Union (OCAW) have recognized the union's absolute right to information about all materials used in the shop. The union, as bargaining agent, must have this information to effectively represent the workers.

But going through grievance procedures to get this information can run into long delays, and there may be other ways to find the information you need:

1. Collect all labels you can. Someone in the receiving area can be helpful with this. Sometimes the label lists the chemicals in a product; but more often it will only give the trade name. Once you have a list of trade names, you can begin to look for chemical information.

2. Reference Books: There are many indexes or trade name lists. For example, the Trade Name Index, put out by the American Conference of Government Industrial Hygiene. But most are expensive, hard to find, and incomplete.

3. The Manufacturer: The label usually gives the name and address of the manufacturer. You can write them and ask for the Material Safety Data Sheet on the product; it will give you chemical information.

\* \* \*

For more information, contact MassCOSH  
at P.O. Box 313, W. Somerville, Ma 02144

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in a national forest outside of Kentucky.

"So far as we have been able to determine, the National Forest has never allowed stripping within its boundaries and we don't think it should start now," said Dr. Richard Austin, spokesperson for a group of mountain residents called "Save Our National Forest" and author of two books on strip mining.

In addition to an assured blight on the landscape, Austin fears the effects of increased siltation in the Clinch River. "Stripping will result in a silt load being dumped toward the river at a point where the channel is very narrow and, in my opinion, would increase the danger of flooding along the Clinch," he says.

Many mountain groups have charged that the record floods that hit Appalachia in early April were largely the result of local company strip mining practices. In Kentucky alone, over 10,000 families still remain homeless as a result of the flooding, said to be the worst in over one hundred years.

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## SOUTH AFRICAN BLACKS PROTEST RENT HIKES

NEW YORK (INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN/LNS)--Last summer, the South African government's order that history and math be taught in the hated official language Afrikaans sparked the June 16 Soweto rebellion and several months of violent protests. This year the spark could be threatened rent increases of 40 to 80 per cent in ghetto housing. Three black students were hospitalized with gunshot wounds April 27 when some 5,000 Soweto residents, mostly students, clashed with riot police trying to break up a protest march against the drastic rent hikes.

The fierce resistance to the rent increases forced the government to back down, announcing a one-month delay in imposing the new rents and dropping charges against 40 students arrested during the demonstration. But on May 2, more than 200 "coloured" residents of another Johannesburg ghetto -- Eldorado Park -- also took to the streets to protest sharp rent increases in their neighborhood. Police used tear gas and clubs to disperse the marchers.

The rent increases come at a time when hundreds of thousands of blacks (an estimated 600,000 in 1976) are unemployed. If the rents are imposed, a black family living in Soweto would have to pay up to half of its entire monthly income of \$40 for rent in a tiny, government-owned brick house. These houses average 17 occupants and most of them lack running water and electricity.

The rent hikes follow sharp government-approved increases in the rail fares paid by Soweto's 220,000 commuters and a range in farming subsidies which has raised the price of maize flour, a staple food for Soweto's 1 million black inhabitants. Critics of the apartheid regime say the rent increases are designed to drive large numbers of blacks out of urban areas into government-controlled rural bantustans or reservations.

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## JOE MCCARTHY HONORED AT MEMORIAL SERVICE

New York (LNS)--A memorial mass observing the 20th anniversary of Senator Joseph McCarthy's death was held at St. Patrick's Cathedral in New York City May 8.

The man whose bitter red-baiting inflamed anti-communist repression during the 50's was hailed for being "in the forefront of the fight against international communism."

As 350 people listened, Monsignor James Hart, who conducted the mass, told those attending: "Today there is a much deeper significance than there was when Senator McCarthy revealed the infiltration of communist influences in the government."

"Mr. McCarthy was getting too close to the nest of evildoers. His purpose was to serve his country to bring about the desecration and, ultimately, the death of atheistic communism."

Later, Roy M. Cohn, who had at one time been McCarthy's legal counsel, said that McCarthy's work was being "seen in a new perspective, especially by the young people who want to know the truth."

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## CLOSING "APARTHEID ACCOUNTS": RENEWED CAMPAIGN AGAINST U.S. BANK LOANS TO S. AFRICA

NEW YORK (LNS)--Ten years ago, U.S. citizens opposed to South Africa's racist apartheid system launched a campaign against American bank loans to South Africa. The protest focused primarily on a \$40 million revolving loan fund to South Africa from 10 U.S. banks and continued until the loan was terminated on November 21, 1969.

In the more than seven years since then, the South African government has been faced with a new eruption of protests and a chronic economic crisis, and once again U.S. banks are lending huge sums of money to shore up the regime. In the first nine months of 1976, U.S. banks responded swiftly to South African appeals for assistance -- with \$800 million in new loans. The total now on loan to South Africa from U.S. banks and their branches was recently estimated at almost \$2 billion by Senator Dick Clark, Chairman of the U.S. Senate Subcommittee on African Affairs.

Supporters of the African people, organized by The Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa, are again calling on Americans to close accounts with banks loaning funds to South Africa.

### Which Banks Have Made New Loans to South African Government or Businesses?

In New York those banks are Citibank, Chase Manhattan, Manufacturers Hanover and Morgan Guaranty. In Illinois, the First National Bank of Chicago and the Continental Bank; and in California, the Bank of America. Other banks making loans to the South African government or businesses are the European American Bank, the Bank of New York, Barclays Bank, the Chartered Bank, and Northern Trust Bank.

These are all part of the same banking establishment that has a record at home of withholding loans from poor neighborhoods, manipulating the urban financial crisis and defying fair employment laws. The banks attempt to justify the loans to South Africa by saying that what's good for South African business is good for the economy as a whole and therefore for the black majority as well.

In light of this supposed boon to the black majority's interests, it is remarkable that organizations representing African people -- such as the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania (South Africa) and the African National Congress (ANC) -- have long opposed foreign investments in the country.

As ANC acting President Oliver Tambo has said of business investment in general, "South Africa is an attractive center for profitable foreign investment precisely because migrant labor in abundance is organized and made easily available to business by the regime as a conspicuous act of policy. Companies are not motivated by the desire to bring employment to the African people or to improve the economic condition of African workers (but) largely by considerations of profit, their share of the market and the sources of the raw material supplies they require."

\* \* \*

The Committee to Oppose Bank Loans to South Africa urges U.S. citizens to withdraw funds from those banks that have extended loans to South Africa. For a form letter with which to notify banks of such actions, contact them at 305 E. 46 St., NY, NY 10017 (212) 838-5030.

-- 30 --

from: Women's Studies Ad Hoc Committee  
on Anti-Sterilization Abuse, c/o Jane Kelly-Gaddi,  
100 University Ave., N.Y.C. 10027

We are interested in receiving any information  
that people or groups have on sterilization abuse  
and population control. Please send information  
to the above address. Thanks.

\* \* \* \*

from: Carrier Pigeon, temporary address,  
League for Social Change, 353 Broadway,  
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02139

Distributing material to bookstores has always  
been a problem for small radical feminist and  
anti-war publications. We are trying to form a  
group that would handle bookstore publicity and  
distribution for publishers. We would begin oper-  
ating in late August, delivering a broad range  
of books and magazines to stores in the U.S. We'd  
like to hear from individuals and publishers that  
have experience or interest in this area.

\* \* \* \*

from: East of the News, 206 E. State Street,  
Albany, N.Y. 14850

East of the News is an independent, non-profit  
radio collective based in Ithaca, N.Y. We produce  
weekly audio tapes covering issues which are not  
covered or are distorted by the established media.  
Programs are distributed, on reel-to-reel or cas-  
sette, to radio stations, libraries, political  
groups and individuals.

Among the topics we cover are the struggles  
of Blacks, Chicanos, and Native Americans in this  
country; the struggle of women; labor struggles;  
liberation movements in the Third World; economic  
problems including unemployment and the urban  
crisis; and cultural and historical pro-  
grams featuring people's music and poetry.

We build our programs around the actual voices  
of the people involved in the events we report--  
including interviews and on-the-scene recordings of  
demonstrations, rallies, picket lines, speeches  
and poems. Programs often use music to intensify  
their impact.

Contact us at the above address for copies  
of our 1977 tape catalog which lists programs we  
have produced during the past two years. You can  
order programs from this catalog, or you can sub-  
scribe to regular delivery of a new program each  
week.

\* \* \* \*

from: Bread and Roses Theater, 2329 W. Barry,  
Chicago, Ill. 60618

Playwrights! Interested in having your works  
produced? Bread and Roses Theater is looking for  
plays about current or historical social issues.  
Bread and Roses has been performing socially rele-  
vant theater throughout the Midwest for the past  
five years. Contact us at the above address.

\* \* \* \*

from: the Homosexual Information Center, Inc.,  
6715 Hollywood Blvd., #210, Los Angeles, CA.  
90028

The Homosexual Information Center Library  
maintains the Archives of the Homosexual Move-  
ment, currently the most complete such collection  
in the world. We are asking that anyone having  
material dealing with aspects of homosexuality  
send us a copy of the book, clipping, school  
paper or whatever. All gifts are tax-deductible.

We also welcome requests for help, and we  
invite people to use the library. Our usual  
hours are 2 to 5 weekdays and 8 to 10 Tuesday  
and Friday nights, but it is best to call in  
advance. Our phone number is (213) 464-8431.

\* \* \* \*

from: NEW CLIDE Publications, 330 Ellis St.,  
San Francisco, California 94102

We now have available the fifth edition of  
ALTERNATIVES IN PRINT, a guide to alternative  
publications for librarians, booksellers, educa-  
tors, and other individuals involved in social  
change. AIP 77-78 lists over 1500 publishers/  
groups and more than 25,000 multi-media materials  
from the United States and Europe.

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collection on social change, provide additional  
resources to a small library or bookstore, or  
are a concerned citizen trying to connect with  
certain movement activities, AIP will provide  
access to these groups and their hard-to-locate  
materials.

Copies of AIP 77-78 are available from the  
above address for the cost of \$8.95 in paper  
and \$12.95 in cloth.

\* \* \* \*

from: Center for Research on Criminal  
Justice, P.O. Box 4373, Berkeley, CA 94704

We are now offering the second edition of  
"The Iron Fist and the Velvet Glove" an analysis  
of the U.S. police. This edition provides new  
information about the U.S. police apparatus and  
an analysis of the political economy of policing.  
New sections and updated materials include: his-  
tory of the police, LEAA, police and the fiscal  
crisis, police unionism, and strategies of resis-  
tance.

This book can be used for classroom study  
and can serve as a handbook for community action.  
Orders should be sent to the above address. Sin-  
gle copies cost \$3.50 plus 25 cents postage. 10  
10-49 copies cost \$2.80 per copy plus 10% postage;  
50 or more copies cost \$2.10 per copy plus 10%  
postage.

\* \* \* \*

from: LNS

We have recently received letters from two  
persons in particular need of someone to corres-  
pond with. Their names are: James E. Stokes, M-1,  
P.O. Box 700, Jessup, Md. 20794; and James Allen  
Dickerson, #24239, P.O. Box 128, Eddyville, Ky.  
42038.

END OF RMBB FOR TODAY

THE M. CARNEY YEARS, THE LEFT  
IN THE BIRTH OF GAY LIBERATION

Robert P. Fisher and Raymond M. Donald

I have been thinking of you a great deal lately. I hope you are well. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking of you a great deal lately. I hope you are well. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

At El Cerrito, NEW MEXICO (El Cerro Grande), where the worst of the depression was the great depression of the 1930's, he made him a tourist, Henry Hay recalls that thousands of people were unemployed or only partially employed, and many couldn't pay their bills. Sometimes had no food or milk for children and they were thrown out into the streets. Organized efforts to meet with violence inside factories and on the streets.

He told me it was the incident during a milk strike. It was in Los Angeles, in May, 1933. "I was standing at the edge of a crowd, there were thousands of people. This was the beginning of the Depression. Women and children were asking for free milk. And this was the first time I ever saw a bunch of houseback strike women and children, and a flying wedge through the crowd with their right hands like this, and just knocking people right and left. It was something I couldn't take."

Henry picked up a brick and heaved it at a man in the crowd, knocking him off his horse. Immediately the crowd closed round him. "And all of a sudden I felt myself pulled up and taken out of the crowd, back into this store, and got dragged up through these catwalks, they said 'you've got to get this kid out of here,' and they rushed me away from the cops. That disturbance and that reaction was the thing that signed me up."

With The Communist Party

He joined the Communist Party. In the following years he worked in street theater and Agitation, adapting songs to topical themes, and performing skits in support of rent strikes, labor demonstrations and related actions.

The Forties found Henry in California, teaching political economy classes that met in people's homes, for the Party. Also during these years he collected and published folk music. With musicians like Bob Caserta, Pete Seeger and Earl Robinson, he formed a group called People's Songs to circulate their music.

Although he'd been gay for years (and several of his friends had been Party members), Henry didn't think of organizing homosexuals as such until 1948. He was then working on the third-party Presidential campaign of Henry Wallace, a progressive former Democrat. One night at a beer bust attended en-

irely by gays, Henry got the idea of trying to sign them up in a group to be called "Bachelors for Wallace "

"It sounded great to everyone that night," he remembers, but by next morning nobody wanted any part of it.

Henry kept on working with the idea. He had finally recognized that gays, like workers, minorities, others, were oppressed and needed to unite and to fight around their own distinctive issues, and relying on their own strengths. "We have to organize, we have to know who we are, know what gay people are, we have to know who we've been, we have to know what we're for. And the only way we're going to find it out is from each other." So I started putting all this down on paper, and the 'Ba helors for Wallace' got lost in the middle of that, and I started putting all this other stuff down and I laid out the basis of a call. "

M. Carthy 15m

"This was 1948, remember; the Hollywood Ten had been on trial; in Congress there was Joe McCarthy, Mundt of North Dakota, and this new guy Richard Nixon and the State Department is kicking out gays. We're talking about the beginning of the police state in the U.S."

In this atmosphere of redbaiting and suspicion, people were intimidated and it was hard to organize. For two disappointing years Henry searched for people who could share his values. Finally, in July 1950 he got his first recruit, and working together they started making progress.

Gays were their constituency, but it wasn't gay issues alone that concerned them. In fact, their first big project, at the outset of the Korean War, was to get 500 signatures from a gay beach to the Stockholm Peace Petition (a proposal aimed at ending fighting in Korea). And they got them easily.

In talking about the . . . and anti-communist hysteria, their conversations with petition signers went on to security clearances, homosexuals purged from the State Department, how gay people were victimized by McCarthyism along with others. And slowly they rallied people.

When Henry saw gay organizing start to catch on, he went to his associates in the Party and told them he wanted to devote himself fulltime to organizing gay people. He says he recommended his expulsion from the Party so as not to embarrass others not involved in his specific work.

## Mattachine

In 1950 Henry created Mattachine. It was to be the first successful gay organization in this country, and later had chapters in many cities (some still exist today). He adopted the name from music history (Mattachine were jesters who got away with telling the truth because they seemed to be merely jesting). The organization functioned on two levels, as a public and open Foundation, and as a secret society selecting recruits from public meetings and discussion groups.

For two years membership grew slowly. Then in 1952 it snowballed and hundreds of new members came in. The original activists lost control of recruitment, Henry recalls; "we got all kinds of



(See packet #860 for steel contract story).

as the first thing you know we had a 'Re-  
port on the situation'."

The group began to get bad publicity in the  
early 1950s. The lawyer Henry got for Mattachine  
had been associated with the left; and in the hys-  
terical climate of McCarthyism there was talk of  
an international homosexual conspiracy or "Homin-  
ity," as subversive and dangerous as the Communist  
international or "Comintern," and possibly related  
to it. Stories suggesting this were published by  
a syndicated columnist named Paul Coates, result-  
ing in a scandal that alarmed the conservative 'Re-  
porter' and 'Inquirer' who had joined Mattachine.  
They demanded a constitutional convention, which  
was gathered in Los Angeles in April 1953, with  
500 delegates.

Henry says, "This is something I'll never for-  
get," that enormous gathering of openly gay people  
in the early 50s. Unfortunately, that large con-  
vention split the group irrevocably. There could  
be no agreement between radicals and conservatives.  
So the original steering committee disbanded, leav-  
ing the name "Mattachine" to be used by the "re-  
spectable" homosexuals who wanted an open, legal,  
respectable organization with professional sup-  
port and only "deviant" people in the membership.

Henry notes, that marked a decline for the  
organization. "Their sphere of influence dropped  
from about the size of about 600 in three months.

The dream was gone, the bond that had united  
them. It was like the Friday morning Kiwanis  
club."

The gay movement never regained its original  
size and strength (or militance) until the late  
1960s. Henry and other original activists with-  
drew from politics for a while. In 1955 the House  
Un-American Activities Committee finally caught up  
with him. This was several years after he had re-  
signed from the Party, a fact the Committee was not  
aware of.

In response to the Committee's questions, Hay  
reported that he was "not in the habit of collaborat-  
ing with stool pigeons and their buddies." A  
general uproar ensued and Hay was quickly dismissed  
by the Committee.

The next momentous event in Hay's life was  
his 1963 meeting with John Burnside, who has been  
his companion and co-worker since. In the 60s they  
worked with Native Americans organizing resistance  
and return to traditional values. In 1970 they  
moved to their present home near San Juan Pueblo,  
New Mexico. They have actively supported various  
gay organizing efforts in New Mexico.

Hay's vision of life is a joyous one, a vision  
of unity and difference, and of non-competitive and  
non-quantitative love. That vision has sustained  
him through years of struggle, and it continues to  
inspire liberation movements today.

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## STEEL UNION LOCALS COVERING 61,600 WORKERS REJECT NEW CONTRACT

NEW YORK (LNS.-- "Think we got a lousy contract? Do something about it," read a leaflet calling mem-  
bers of the United Steelworkers of America (USW) Local 1011 at Youngstown Sheet and Tube in East  
Chicago to a recent union meeting. The leaflet,  
issued by the *Sheet and Tube Worker*, a bulletin put  
out by rank and file members of the local, echoed  
the sentiments of some 61,000 steelworkers across  
the country who have passed resolutions condemning  
the steel contract negotiated between the Big Ten  
steel companies and the USW on April 9. Rejecting  
union president I. W. Abel led the negotiations for  
the contract.

The contract was accepted on a roll call vote  
of 193-99 after first being rejected in a more se-  
cret standing vote of 148-143. When the vote was  
called for, most of the 700 members of the industry  
conference that accepts or rejects the contract had  
already left the Washington, D. C. gathering for  
Easter vacations.

Since USW members are not allowed to vote on  
their contracts, some locals have also called for  
a special international convention to establish  
members' rights to vote on this and future contracts.  
In addition, petitions rejecting the new contract  
and demanding the reopening of negotiations have  
been signed by hundreds of steelworkers.

"Local 1011 rejects the new contract and demands  
that it be renegotiated," began the resolution passed  
by Youngstown Sheet and Tube steelworkers. The  
local represents 9,500 workers.

"Local 1011 calls for the reconvening of the  
Basic Steel Industry Conference (the conference  
of local presidents who accept or reject the  
contract) because the vote taken there, where a  
local of 50 counted the same as one representing  
a thousand, was not legal. We therefore call for  
a legal rollcall vote on the contract with a  
local's vote being proportionate to the size of its  
membership."

In passing the resolution, Local 1011 joined  
14 other locals representing 61,600 steelworkers  
out of some 400,000 in the basic steel section of  
the industry, who have passed similar resolutions.  
The resolutions to reject the contract and reopen  
negotiations were passed unanimously in most cases,  
and at least one local decided to hold an all-day  
referendum on the contract at the plant gates.

Many locals are still discussing what action  
to take and more resolutions are expected from the  
second round of monthly local meetings after the  
contract.

The National Steelworkers Rank and File Com-  
mittee has characterized the membership as "totally  
opposed" to the new contract.

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DEAR FRIENDS--OUR FINANCIAL SITUATION IS SERIOUSLY HAMPERING OUR WORK. WE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY FOR  
PAPER, POSTAGE, LONG-DISTANCE PHONE CALLS AND OTHER ESSENTIALS. PLEASE PAY YOUR BILLS QUICKLY. THANKS, LNS.

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Liberation News Service

(#863)

May 13, 1977

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See p. K10 #857 for background article on Zaire )  
BANKS ROOTING FOR MOBUTU

NEW YORK (International Bulletin/LNS)--Top U.S. foreign banks have a major stake in seeing Zaire's President Mobutu win a speedy victory against the rebels in Shaba province. The continuing fighting there is threatening what the *Washington Post* recently described as "elaborate efforts" by 98 banks to rescue Zaire "from international bankruptcy in order to avert a massive loan payments that are being overdue."

Zaire currently owes \$3 billion in foreign debt, \$600 million of it to private banks. A plan to help Zaire repay its bank debts was devised last fall. Mobutu agreed to adopt an International Monetary Fund (IMF) "stabilization program" and repay \$1 million a dollar in defaulted debt, in return for loans from the IMF and a pledge by Citibank to provide \$250 million in fresh cash. But shortly thereafter, fighting broke out in Shaba province, throwing Mobutu's budget--and his future--into doubt.

Citibank officials say the new financing is impossible until the war in Shaba is satisfactorily settled. "Unless the country can be saved by a speedy military victory or a large influx of foreign aid," says the *Post*, "Zaire is likely to become the first nation in recent years officially to be declared in default of its debt to the world's commercial banks."

There is no doubt, says the *Post*, that the presence of American private capital in Zaire "is a factor in Washington decision-making." Private investments in Zaire, it adds, were undertaken with explicit U.S. government encouragement. Citibank's spokesman on Zaire, Hamilton Meserve, has been spending one day each week in Washington exchanging news and information with the State and Treasury departments, World Bank, IMF and other agencies and at least a dozen banks are regularly in contact with the State Department about Zaire.

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NEW YORK WOMEN'S PRISON ORDERED TO IMPROVE MEDICAL CARE

NEW YORK (LNS)--A federal judge who ruled that prisoners at the state prison for women in Bedford Hills, N.Y. were denied "necessary medical care" has ordered the prison to improve their medical care.

Judge Robert Ward said recently that prisoners at Bedford Hills have suffered from "substantial delays in obtaining access to a physician for needed medical attention."

The prison's sick-call procedures provide women with only a brief time to tell their problems and are "standing behind a barred window or a locked door." The process "affords no meaningful opportunity for an inmate to complain" under such conditions, he said.

Ward stated that continued use of the inadequate sick-call procedure for seriously ill prisoners when prison officials knew there was a serious lack of medical attention and observation, constituted "deliberate indifference" and violated the constitutional rights of the prisoners.

The prison medical care case is one of a number of suits that women at Bedford Hills have filed on conditions there.

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### NEW BOARD GAME BASED ON STATUS SEEKING

NEW YORK (LNS)--For those who felt there was something missing in the board game "Monopoly," a new game called "Palm Springs" may be just the thing you're looking for. While "Monopoly" simulates the capitalist investment process--complete with slumlording, money hoarding and shrewd elimination of competition--"Palm Springs" models itself on the prestige seeking side of modern capitalism.

"Palm Springs" simulates the status climb with cards labeled "Snob" and "Spite" and, naturally, each player begins the game with a million dollars. In order to win, a player must assume the best seat at the most exclusive club and still have some cash left over.

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### WORKERS OF THE WORLD CONSUME

NEW YORK (LNS)--Corporate interests have hardly had a reputation for encouraging revolutionary thought, but the Pepsi Cola Company has come up with a concept that the business world should find quite palatable.

In Brazil, the multi-national Pepsi Corporation has changed its outdated "Pepsi Generation" slogan to "Pepsi Revolution" in an effort to reach more young people.

A spokesperson for Pepsi explained the simple ideology of the Pepsi Revolution: "In Brazil, the present generation didn't receive any political or social education. So we provide them with a mechanism for protest: it is protest through consumption."

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### BROTHER, CAN YOU SPARE A TIRE?

NEW YORK (D&S LNS)--The United Rubber Workers hoped that their four-month strike in 1976 would cause a tire shortage and shut down auto production as well, forcing more attention to their demands. But the auto companies saw this threat coming and passed it on to the consumer: they decided to stop putting spare tires in their new cars and trucks.

This "stroke of genius," as the *Wall Street Journal* called it, struck 2½ million vehicles sold during or soon after the strike. Six months later, 200,000 consumers are still without spares, although auto makers promised to deliver as soon as they became available.

For GM, Ford and Chrysler, the no-spare policy prevented a slowdown in production and sales. One Chevrolet dealer commented though, that the auto executives "forget what it's like when you've just spent all that money on a car. They don't know what it's like to sit across the desk from a guy who's ready to punch you out because he's driving around without a spare."

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THAT "SECRET INGREDIENT":  
27 SHAMPOOS AND SKIN LOTIONS CONTAIN TRACES  
OF KNOWN CARCINOGEN. STUDY SAYS

NEW YORK (UPI) -- A National Science Foundation report to the American Chemical Society's New Orleans convention in March found that 27 popular shampoos, facial creams and skin lotions contained trace amounts of a chemical known to cause cancer in rats when eaten.

Now, two months later, the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is gearing up for a major investigation into whether the products can cause cancer.

John Wenninger, deputy director of the FDA's cosmetic technology division emphasized that there is as yet no evidence that the shampoos and lotions can cause cancer when applied to animal or human skin. But he told the *New York Post* that skin specialists generally agree that some amount of any chemical spread or sprayed on the skin eventually passes into the body's blood system.

The initial National Science Foundation report was prepared by Dr. David Fine, a researcher at the Thermal Electron Research Center in Massachusetts. Using an instrument especially designed to detect minuscule traces of "one of the most carcinogenic substances known," N-nitrosodimethanolamine, or NDEIA, Fine analyzed a number of products found in Boston stores.

In his report to the New Orleans convention, Fine refused to name the products which had produced positive results. Instead he used a series of code letters and numbers in his report. But he provided the FDA with the product names and the FDA later released them.

NDEIA is considered a contaminant, according to the FDA, but it does not stem from unsanitary manufacturing processes. It appears to result from previously unsuspected chemical reactions among cosmetic ingredients.

"The contamination is of unknown origin right now," Wenninger told the *New York Post*. He said that the contamination could even be caused by such things as water used in factories or a reaction with chemicals in the air.

The products under investigation by the FDA are: Clairol Herbal Essense, Breck Shampoo for Dry Hair, PP Baby Shampoo, Menon Baby Magic Shampoo, Head and Shoulders Shampoo, Wella Balsam, Johnson's Baby Lotion, Noxzema Skin Cream, Keri Lotion, Nivea Cream Lotion, Sea & Ski Sun-tan Lotion, Extra Strength Desitin, Sebail Cocoa Butter Lotion, Nutraderm Dry Skin Lotion, Bain de Soleil Sun-tan Creme, Diaparene Crado, Shohl Rough Skin Remover, Almay Deep Mist Extra Rich Lotion, Avon Topaz, Revlon Young Blush, Max Factor Ultra-lucent Whipped Creme Make-up, Revlon Moon Drops, Helena Rubenstein Silk Fashion, Max Factor Ultra-lucent Waterproof Make-up, Clairol Creme Formula Hair Color, Helene Curtis Everynight and Extra body Conditioner.

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SCIENTIST JACQUES COUSTEAU SUPPORTS NUCLEAR PROTEST,  
CITES NUKES' EFFECT ON SEA COWS

BOSTON (LNS)--Warning against the influence of "techno-twists," the famous scientist and explorer Jacques Cousteau put his weight behind the Seabrook, New Hampshire anti-nuclear power demonstration in a recent interview in Boston's *Red Paper*.

"I'm in favor of demonstrations such as Seabrook here," said Cousteau, in Boston for a series of seminars sponsored by the Cousteau Society.

"Governments have to realize they are going to face stronger and stronger citizen opposition," Cousteau continued. "Here's an interesting statistic: In California several years ago, a ballot proposition against nuclear power got less than 10% of the vote. But in May, 1976, it received 33%. In Vermont, new plant construction has been stopped. Also in Mississippi. The opposition grows very fast."

Cousteau, who has helped lead many anti-nuclear demonstrations in France, told the *Red Paper* that he doesn't oppose the development of nuclear energy per se. "My general belief is that we have engaged--that is that we, mankind, have engaged--in nuclear mission too early. We're acting like children who don't know how to play with their toy. We haven't solved the problems." These problems, the scientist said, include waste disposal, heat pollution and materials transportation.

The most striking example of the effect of nukes on clean life, Cousteau said, could be seen with the manatees, or sea cows, of southern Florida. "They're gentle, interesting animals, weighing about a half-ton apiece, a cereal protein source if farmed. In the winter, the manatees can't survive in cold waters, and they leave the sea, swimming up rivers to warm springs.

"Recently the state constructed a nuclear power plant to the coast. The manatees, finding the warm water there from the plant's cooling system, stopped going upstream. Periodically the plant will shut down, as they are to, and the manatees will freeze."

"In areas where warm water is thrown into the sea, you're creating another problem. The normal flora and fauna disappear and other species move in. Then each time a plant shuts down, these species die. And after awhile, you've created a desert zone."

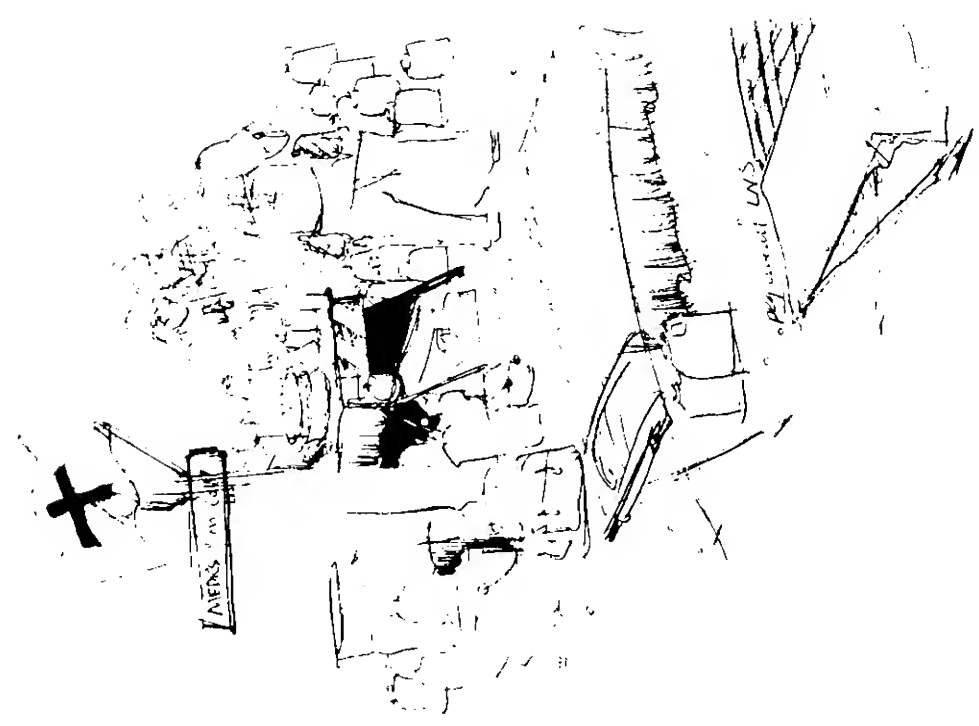
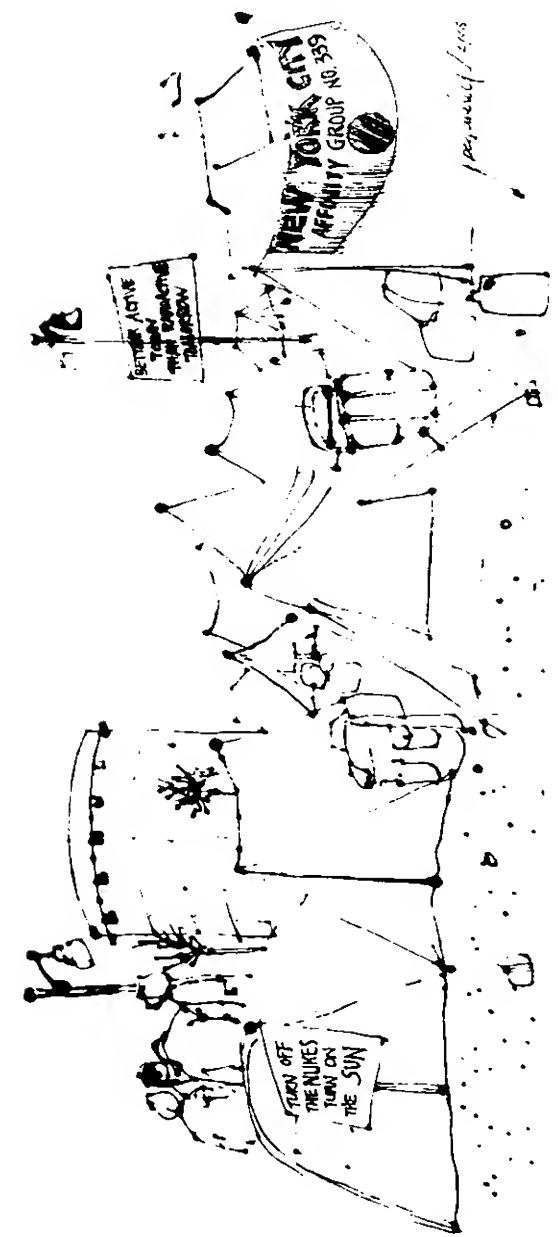
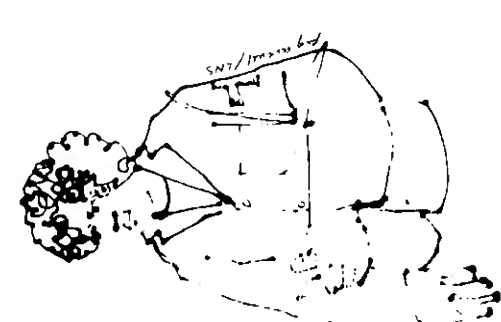
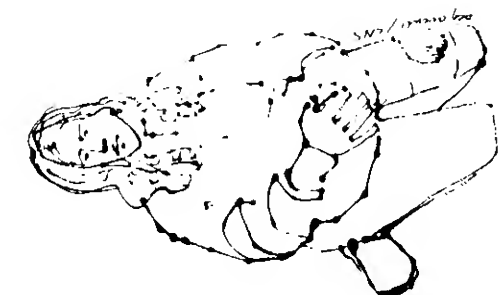
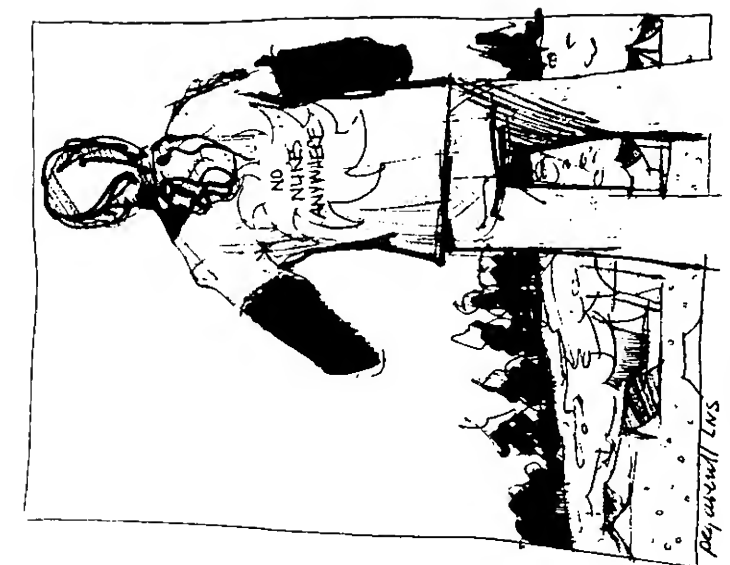
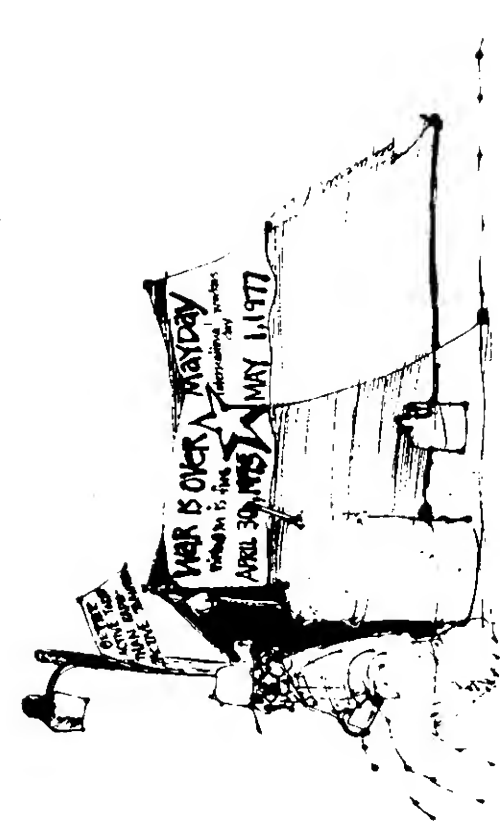
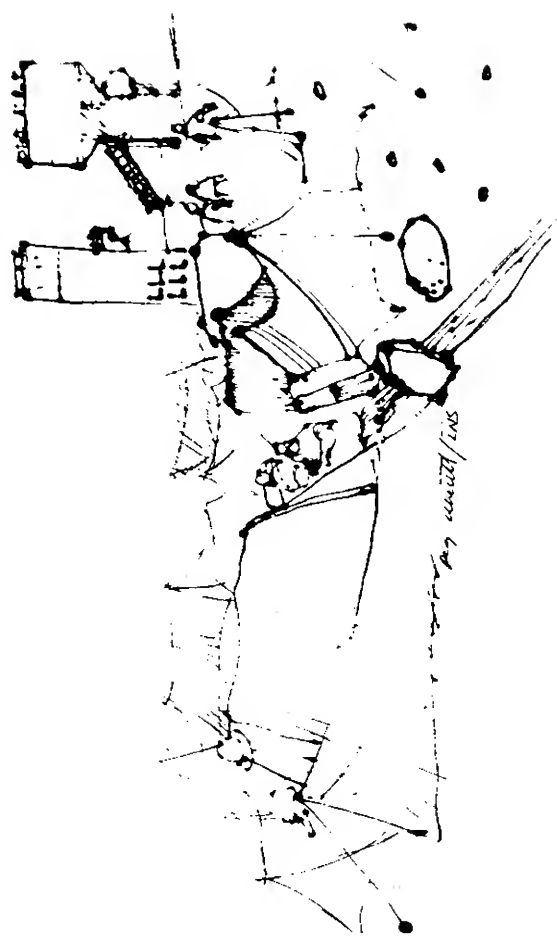
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OFFICE WORK NOT "SAFE AND CLEAN"

NEW YORK (Survival Kit LNS)--The Occupational Safety and Health Administration recently reported that office work is not as safe and clean as many people tend to think. According to incomplete statistics, there are 40,000 disabling injuries and 200 deaths per year among office workers.

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\*\* FEATURE PAGE OF DRAWINGS BY PEG AVERILL \*\*  
Documenting events at the nuclear power  
plant since its operation near Seabrook, New  
Hampshire May 1971 Peg sent us these  
drawings from the Simerville National  
Guard Armory where she has been detained  
since the occupation